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Rhysodine Beetles in the Geneva collection: a new species of *Yamatosa,* and a major range extension for *Omoglymmius sakuraii* Nakane (Coleoptera: Carabidae or Rhysodidae)

by

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With 4 figures

ABSTRACT

Yamatosa sinensis new species, is described from western China. *Omoglymmius (s. str.) sakuraii* Nakane, previously reported from the Ryukyu Islands, is reported from Viet Nam.

Yamatosa sinensis new species

Type material. — HOLOTYPE male, labelled "Chung King, Szechwan, China centralis", collector not indicated (Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland). PARATYPES: one female, same data as holotype, in the Geneva Museum and one male, same data as holotype, in the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

Description. — (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Length 7.3-7.7 mm; antennal Segment 11 obtuse, stylet absent; head cordate, sides evenly rounded; anterior tentorial pits rounded; frontal grooves narrow, well-defined; eye not reduced, with more than 150 ommatidia; mentum nearly smooth, with dull microsculpture, without "beard"; 1 pair of postlabial setae.

Pronotum much like that of *Y. reitteri* Bell 1977, but shorter, L/GW 1.30; discal striole more dilated than in *Y. reitteri,* ending slightly anterior to middle of pronotum; marginal groove entirely absent; precoxal carina absent; precoxal punctures absent.

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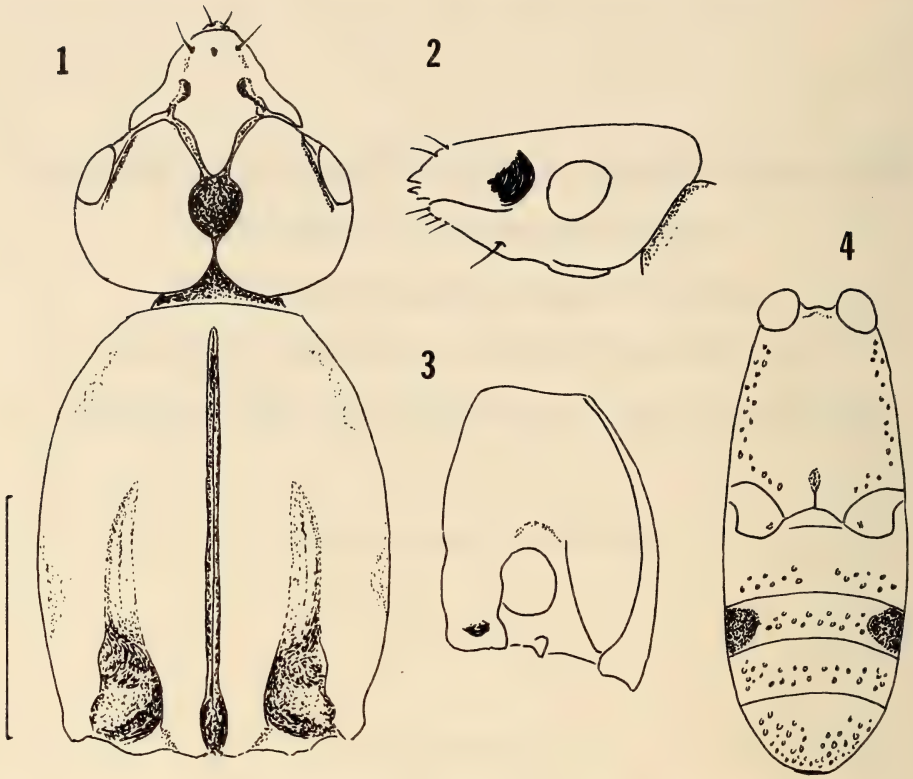

FIGS. 1-4.

Yamatosa sinensis new species

Fig. 1: Head and pronotum, dorsal view. — Fig. 2: Head, left, lateral view.
Fig. 3: Prothorax, left ventrolateral view. — Fig. 4: Metasternum, abdomen, ventral view, female.

Elytra relatively elongate, narrow; humeral tubercle small; strial punctures relatively coarse; intervals moderately convex; Striae II-IV slightly abbreviated at base; Stria V lightly impressed, obliterated near humeral tubercle; Stria VI abbreviated anteriorly; elytral striae confined to apex of Stria VII.

Male with neither metasternum nor abdomen concave; punctures of metasternum confined to lateral margins; Sternum IV in both sexes with conspicuous lateral pits, those of male shallower (Fig. 4); Sternum V with suggestion of lateral pit.

Anterior femur without ventral tooth in either sex; anterior tibia of male without medial groove or swelling; anterior spur of middle and hind tibia slightly shorter than corresponding posterior one; hind calcars apparently identical to those of *Y. reitteri.*

This species is obviously close to *Y. reitteri,* from which it differs in the complete absence of the marginal groove. In *Y. reitteri* it is represented by a reduced remnant near the hind angle. The pronotum of the new species is also consistently shorter than in *Y. reitteri.* In the latter species, Stria V is usually complete to the base, but we have seen one specimen where this stria is abbreviated in the same manner of *Y. sinensis.*

In the revised key to *Yamatosa* (BELL & BELL 1985), the species traces to Couplet 7 which should be modified as follows:

7 (2′) Marginal groove of pronotum reduced to basal fourth or entirely absent; eyes large, round 7.1
7′ Marginal groove nearly complete, ended near to anterior margin of pronotum; eyes more or less reduced 8
7.1 (7) Marginal groove present in basal fourth of pronotum .... *Yamatosa reitteri* Bell
7.1′ Marginal groove entirely absent ..... *Yamatosa sinensis* Bell and Bell

Omoglymmius *(s. str.)* **sakuraii** (Nakane, 1973)

In the collection of the Museum d'Histoire naturelle of Geneva, there are two female specimens with the label "Tonkin, ach. Fourgerousse". These resemble *O. sakuraii* (Nakane) in all respects except that there is no trace of a precoxal carina. At first, we were inclined to regard the Tonkin specimens as a new taxon. However, Dr. Nakane sent a male specimen from the large Japanese island of Kyushu, labelled "Sarugajya, Tarumizu C., Kagoshima P.", which seems to be intermediate with very weak, irregular precoxal carinae. It appears on present evidence that there is only one, widely distributed taxon which varies in the development of the precoxal carinae. Therefore, we provisionally identify the Viet Nam specimens as *O. sakuraii*. It is still possible that further collecting will reveal that the mainland form is at least subspecifically distinct from the strongly carinate form from the Ryukyu Islands.

The key to Eurasian *Omoglymmius* in BELL & BELL (1982), should be altered as follows:

4 (3) Orbital groove absent; prosternum with or without precoxal carinae; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe rounded 5
4′ Orbital groove represented by strip of pollinosity; prosternum without precoxal carinae; posteriolateral margin of temporal lobe sinuate. (Europe, western Asia) ..... *O. germari* (Ganglbauer)
5 (4) Medial angles of temporal lobe acute, contiguous; Stria IV with two to four setae along its length; precoxal carina present to absent; length 5.0-6.0 mm (Ryukyu Is., Japan, Viet Nam) ..... *O. sakuraii (Nakane)*
5′ Medial angles obtuse, slightly separated; Stria IV with 1-2 setae near apex; precoxal carina strongly developed; length 6.1-7.1 mm (Bhutan) .... *O. laticeps* Bell

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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